1: Conzemius M-4, 5 (1921) 1932
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milked, their owners being unwilling to "rob" the calf, but the meat is esteemed.

HORSES.—Horses (M.: *aras*, from the English "horse") are not common, while mules and donkeys are conspicuous by their absence. The horse is sometimes used as a riding animal by the savanna Indians, but loads are transported either by canoe or on man's back. The Indians ride bareback and use a sort of bridle consisting of a rope made from bark fiber, which is tied loosely round the lower jaw, leaving two ends for reins. When swimming the horse in deep water, the rider gets off its back, at the upside in case of a running stream, and swims beside the animal, holding on by its mane. As soon as the horse touches bottom he gets on again. The manner employed in breaking a young horse is very simple. One man leads it with a rope into the water, to a depth of 3 or 4 feet. Then another man quickly jumps upon its back, whereupon the frightened animal begins to buck and skit. After a while it is completely exhausted and docile.

PIGS.—Pigs (M. and T.: *kwirku*, from the Spanish "puerco"; P. and U.: *kusi*, from the local Spanish "cuche") were already found occasionally among the Miskito at the end of the seventeenth century (M. W.: 310). Pork is rarely eaten by the Indians, and fattened hogs are sold to the foreigners and Ladinos. Little care is given to these animals; they are left to roam around and find a large part of their food themselves. At night they are kept in a pen adjoining the dwelling, or they are brought inside and tied to a post on account of the various felines preying upon them.

FOWL.—The domestic fowl (M.: *kalila*, from the Spanish "gallina") is found in every house. It is esteemed chiefly on account of the crowing power of the cock, which serves as a clock at night. The Miskito had already some fowls at the end of the seventeenth century (M. W.: 310). Among the Sumu this bird is called *sakara* and *katarama;* these appear to be onomatopœic names, and similar terms are met with in other parts of Central and South America.

DOGS.—In every Indian dwelling there roam about some sneaky, repulsive curs, ready to steal if they are left unwatched for an instant. They are kept as pets, as watch dogs, but above all, for the chase. Good hunting dogs, especially such as are trained to hunt the jaguar or the puma, are very highly valued. The Indians feed them but little, fearing that they will lose all interest in hunting. The dogs are therefore very lean and the bones of the long, thin body generally appear distinctly beneath the skin. They roam about the house during the night and make their lair at the foot of that of their masters; they are responsible for the bloodthirsty fleas which abound in the Indian dwellings.